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OF DESIGN



SCHOOL YEAR

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The Critiques in THE BULLETIN are presented as an unofficial opinion by a member of the jury delegated for this purpose, and should not be interpreted as the collective opinion of the jury.

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A SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

CLASS A PROBLEM III

JUDGMENT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1939, IN CHICAGO, ILL.

A large state University plans, as part of a comprehensive rebuilding scheme, to re-house its School of Agriculture in a new plant on a new site. Facilities for student housing, athletics, recreation, and such general academic work as the School's curricula require will be provided by other divisions of the University. All other facilities necessary to the School's specialized activities will be provided within its own organization and plant.

The University is located on the eastern edge of a small city. The city, the main University (including student residential quarters), and School occupy consecutive areas extending from west to east in a mile wide strip between a river on the south and a parallel arterial highway on the north. The School site consists of 640 acres of level ground draining toward the river where it terminates in low bluffs. It is bounded on the east by open farming country. Of this total area it is expected that not more than 80 acres adjoining the University will be devoted to the School building plant. The remainder will be used for demonstration and experiment, part being devoted to livestock pasturage and part to field, garden, orchard and forest crops. Circulation between University and School areas may be assumed at any point or points the designer chooses.

The specialized activities of the School consist of:—

TEACHING, which provides technical training at college and graduate levels in scientific agriculture and animal husbandry; in food technology; in forestry and forest products technology; in agricultural economics, administration, education, engineering, and journalism. The average total enrollment of students in these courses is 1000.

RESEARCH, which includes a large amount of scientific experimentation that is vitally important to all phases of industry engaged in the production, processing, and marketing of field, forest, and animal products. The Teaching and Research faculties are interlocking and together number 150.

EXTENSION WORK, which consists of highly organized effort to disseminate knowledge of agricultural techniques to all interested groups. It directs the work of county agents, boys' and girls' 4-H Clubs, etc. throughout the State. It organizes the many short courses, technical institutes, agricultural association meetings, etc. that are held at the School for non-student groups. Attendance at these activities totals several thousand in the course of a year, and varies from 50 to 1000 at any one time. The Extension faculty numbers 50.

To carry on these activities the School authorities list

the following facilities as necessary. The designer is free to separate or combine these facilities, either by buildings or stories, according to whatever scheme he believes will work best. The areas given are net areas, and do not include corridors, stairs, etc.

FOR ADMINISTRATION:

1. Offices for the Dean of the School and three Directors respectively of Teaching, Research, and Extension Work.
2. Offices for the Extension Faculty.

FOR SOCIAL ACTIVITIES:

3. Faculty and Visitors Club, providing 30 bedrooms for visitors and single faculty members, with general restaurant facilities for 80; and several private dining rooms.
4. Student Center providing (a) Lounge, game, and meeting rooms for students; (b) Restaurant facilities for at least 500, serving regularly for students and occasionally for groups attending Extension activities.

FOR GENERAL PURPOSES:

5. Large lecture halls, one to seat 1000, two to seat 500, and four to seat 200. At least the three larger ones should be grouped together, and combined with generous registration, reception, and committee rooms for groups attending Extension activities.
6. A central library providing general and special reading rooms and storage for 120,000 volumes.

FOR TEACHING AND RESEARCH:

Which is organized by departments as listed.

7. **BASIC SCIENTIFIC STUDIES** including Bio-chemistry, Soils, Plant Genetics, Botany, Plant Pathology, Entomology, and Zoology as applied to agriculture.
 - A. Faculty offices for 40, totalling . . . 12,000 sq. ft.
 - B. 10 Classrooms, totalling 6,000 sq. ft.
 - C. Laboratory and other work space, totalling 35,000 sq. ft.
 - D. Special facilities:
 1. Greenhouses, totalling 10,000 sq. ft.
 2. Insectory 1,200 sq. ft.
8. **SOCIAL STUDIES**, including Economics, Education, Administration, and Journalism as applied to agriculture.
 - A. Faculty offices for 16, totalling . . . 4,800 sq. ft.
 - B. 4 Classrooms, totalling 2,400 sq. ft.
 - C. Laboratory and other work space, totalling 3,000 sq. ft.

9. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, including Land Reclamation (drainage, irrigation, and erosion), Farm Structures and Farm Machinery.
 A. Faculty offices for 16, totalling... 4,800 sq. ft.
 B. 4 Classrooms, totalling..... 2,400 sq. ft.
 C. Laboratory and other work space, totalling..... 6,000 sq. ft.
 D. Special Facilities:
 1. Shops and special laboratories for farm machinery, etc..... 20,000 sq. ft.
10. PLANT PRODUCTS, their propagation, management and processing, including Agronomy (grains, grasses), Horticulture (fruits, vegetables, flowers, ornamental shrubs), and Forestry (forests, forest products).
 A. Faculty offices for 42, totalling... 12,600 sq. ft.
 B. 10 Classrooms, totalling..... 6,000 sq. ft.
 C. Laboratory and other work space, totalling..... 15,000 sq. ft.
 1. Greenhouses, totalling..... 10,000 sq. ft.
11. ANIMAL PRODUCTS, their propagation, management, and processing; including Animal, Poultry and Dairy Husbandry, and Veterinary Medicine (the latter for service and experiment only—not for professional training.)
 A. Faculty offices for 36, totalling... 10,800 sq. ft.
- B. 8 Classrooms, totalling..... 4,800 sq. ft.
 C. Laboratory and other work space, totalling..... 10,000 sq. ft.
 D. Special facilities:
 1. Stock Judging: Arena, 3,000 sq. ft. Animal preparation rooms; Seats for 500 spectators.
 2. General Livestock Group: Stables and feed storage for 50 horses, 150 beef cattle, 200 sheep, 200 hogs, with paddocks and access to pastures.
 3. Dairy Group: Stables and feed storage for 150 dairy cattle; Milk processing plant, 7,500 sq. ft.; paddock and access to pastures.
 4. Poultry Group: Poultry Houses, 5,000 sq. ft.; poultry runs.
 5. Veterinary Group: Hospital Barn, 3,000 sq. ft.; Post Mortem laboratory, 1,200 sq. ft.; Experimental animal storage, 2,000 sq. ft.; Clinical theater to seat 50.
 6. Meat Processing and Storage plant, 3,000 sq. ft.
12. SERVICE
 Buildings to shelter farm machinery used in working the fields; Garages for trucks and staff cars; Barns for crop storage, etc. Heat, light and power will be provided by a central University plant located elsewhere.

JURY OF AWARD

HARRY K. BIEG
 D. W. CARLSON
 C. H. DORNBUSCH
 E. A. GRUNSFELD, JR.
 GILBERT PHELPS HALL
 JOHN A. HOLABIRD

ROY C. JONES
 JERROLD LOEBL
 P. B. MAHER
 S. A. MARX
 EDGAR MILLER
 HOWARD RAFTERY

A. N. REBORI
 JOHN W. ROOT
 A. P. SHAW
 W. J. SMITH
 OTTO TEEGEN

School Representative:

Wm. H. Scheick, University of Illinois

REPORT OF THE JURY

The jury recognized that this problem was a very complicated one as to details. It also realized that once the details were assimilated a fairly simple general composition could be achieved. The medal awards reflect this general idea.

There was first of all a question of whether the school group should be placed near the river or near the highway. Either location had its advantages and the jury was not inclined to lay too much stress on one or the other. The problem of arranging all the various types of vehicu-

lar and pedestrian circulation became an important consideration. The crux of the problem came in composing the various departments and spaces in such a way that their necessary accessibility, inter-changeability, and functional relationship might be realized.

It was interesting to note that many of the premiated drawings were based on more or less academic and at least partially symmetrical partis. The students who adopted such schemes seemed able to develop them into satisfying compositions wherein the various buildings fell

ROY CHILD JONES

easily into a logical plan. The jury hoped to find freer and less symmetrical schemes which achieved the same degree of success. In general, however, the freer schemes got involved in many difficulties, both of circulation and relationship of parts.

The three First Medal drawings represent the freer type well organized. Many of the Second Medal drawings started with extremely interesting schemes but got somewhat tangled in a number of details. Another group of Second Medal drawings achieved extremely competent though less interesting versions of the symmetrical scheme.

The design of C. D. Kremer, of Pennsylvania State College, was especially interesting in its clean cut differentiation of the various big and little groups. It achieved admirable adjustment of the shape and forms of the buildings to their functions. Circulation both from the road and campus was well handled. Access from the classroom and laboratory buildings to the experimental buildings was easy and convenient. The presentation was admirable in its clearness and readability.

L. L. Smith of the University of Illinois placed his group near the river, providing a very pleasant setting for its main building. The plan represents an extremely competent handling of buildings and circulation. It gives every promise of proving to be a very workable group and a very pleasant one.

The design of P. Campagna of the University of Illinois is different from the other two First Medals in placing the building plant in the middle of the western side of the site. By this device all the experimental buildings are brought into an admirable relation to the main group and to the experimental plots.

C. H. Philips of Princeton University, should be commended for an extremely simple and well-knit scheme.

W. C. Renwick, also of Princeton University, placed his buildings across one corner of the plot with a noteworthy scheme of access for automobiles, especially those belonging to non-student visiting groups. The buildings relate well to one another. His design is distinguished from others in that the buildings stretch out on one line of circulation. The grouping is very logical but makes fairly long distances to walk from one end of the composition to the other.

E. W. Smith of the University of Illinois had a most effectively composed group of buildings. However, his allocation of departments to buildings seemed to be somewhat arbitrary and not always justifiable.

G. F. Schreiber of University of Illinois had the academic scheme par excellence. There is no denying that it worked well as to relationship of buildings. It seemed to the jury to be weak in circulation. No service roads connecting the various parts of the groups were to be

found. The development and presentation of the scheme showed great skill and taste.

The design of C. R. Blum, also of University of Illinois, was another of the formalized schemes. It had an admirable relationship of parts and had a decided virtue of compactness, although probably this virtue was carried a bit too far, producing a pinched up effect. It had a very skillfully presented plan, but raised the question as to whether such elaborate rendering was really essential to showing the scheme.

The designs of E. H. Burgener and M. Minnich of Pennsylvania State College had the same clear cut differentiation of big elements which distinguished C. D. Kremer's design. They did not, however, strike the jury as being quite so skillfully handled in all respects.

The design of G. W. Edwards of Carnegie Institute of Technology is an example of a very uneven kind of development. It was extremely admirable in its parking facilities for the public and in a group of buildings which combined logical grouping with pleasant vistas. It was not so successful in relating administration and various classroom buildings to student use especially with respect to the circulation of students between main campus and the Agricultural School.

One design aroused a good deal of discussion by the jury—that of V. W. Seebach of New York University, who had a very fine scheme as to organization, and one which showed great charm of grouping. However, it seemed to the majority of the jury that although it was a very good scheme it was sadly lacking in necessary development. Highly necessary arrangements of circulation and detail were omitted altogether or sacrificed to a certain romance of composition.

The lesson of this problem is one of big organization. There were far too many designs which showed very eminent failure to appreciate this fact. In many cases buildings seemed to have been dotted over the landscape without any thought of the relationship between them or of the necessary shape of the buildings to properly house the functions which the program indicated for them. One design showed buildings fifteen feet wide; another showed them eighty feet wide!

It was an interesting speculation as to what essential character the group should have. There were some on the jury who felt that the informality and charm of a farm should, above all else, predominate. To others, the program indicated very clearly an institution with highly organized social and scientific objectives, wherein bucolic romanticism had little place. At any rate, it was agreed that the welding together of these two qualities made a very challenging problem in architectural expression, which many of the premiated designs had gone a long way toward solving.

REPORT OF THE JURY

JOHN W. ROOT AND HARRY K. BIEG

The jury took no position on the location of the school, whether located near the highway or river or midway, but judged them largely as workable plans, well related to the main university, highway and experimental fields.

The problem of L. L. Smith of the University of Illinois was considered unquestionably the best. The elements for general and extension activities, and those for teaching and research with their related laboratories are arranged simply in a single group. It is well served with a foot and auto approach from the main campus, uninterrupted by an appropriate road from the highway, and provides parking facilities for the extension group as well as for the arena. This roadway extended provides the service for the farm buildings and laboratories again without interfering with the movement of students who can pass under cover easily from one department to another.

There is good variety in the various units suggesting their evident purpose. The group is oriented toward the river, to the benefit of the faculty and student clubs, and permits a simple division of the experimental fields.

The plan of P. Campagna is not as simply conceived but has most of the advantages listed above. Likewise has the scheme presented by C. D. Kremer of Pennsylvania State College. The stringing of the lecture halls on one side of the court seems forced but the placing of the arena is happy.

M. Minnich of Pennsylvania State College displayed good grouping with well arranged service. Union building and library have a pleasant river outlook. There is a monotony in the building forms.

C. H. Philips of Princeton University has an interesting

plan. The teaching and research group has the possibility of extension, and the farm buildings are compactly arranged.

E. W. Smith of the University of Illinois has a plan well organized. The academic court is possibly too small.

G. F. Schreiber, Jr. of the University of Illinois has a much admired plan showing excellent taste. However, the number of courts make the plan too involved for what is really not a large school.

W. C. Renwick of Princeton University has a very original, straightforward and workable plan.

E. H. Burgener of Pennsylvania State College: The jury was of the opinion that some simpler forms in the teaching group could have been found to achieve a less restless plan. The service is excellent.

C. R. Blum of the University of Illinois: Plan is too compact and has no special character; it might almost be a civic centre.

G. W. Edwards of Carnegie Institute of Technology: School is built around a greenswood court axial with the main university in contrast to visitors' court.

V. W. Seebach's plan deserves special mention for an attempt to secure a more rambling farm-like character in planning. In doing so the efficiency of plan was lost. However, many of the jury admired this informality in character.

The awards were distributed as follows:

3 First Medal	32 Mention
8 Second Medal	51 No Award
Total Submitted 94	

A COUNCIL CHAMBER

CLASS B PROBLEM III

JUDGMENT OF MARCH 7, 1939

(Study for an Interior, including Materials, Furniture, Lighting and Color Scheme.)

In a small town with a population of about 30,000 people, a new town hall is to be erected.

The Council Chamber, regarded as an important element is the public meeting room for the Council, and forms a separate part of the town hall. Three of its walls are exterior walls, whereas its fourth (south) wall is contiguous to the entrance hall of the main building. Access to the Council Chamber is from this entrance hall only.

The requirements of the Council Chamber are:

1. Entrance, or entrances, with double doors against noises from the hall.
2. Plenty of daylight, either from the side walls or from the top, or from a combination of both. Provision should be made against sunlight.
3. Mayor's dais, with two seats for officers and six seats for Selectmen, raised along the wall opposite the entrance; writing table for clerk.
4. Comfortable seats for 30 to 36 members of the Council; small writing tables.

5. Six seats for the press, with writing tables; 30 fixed seats for the public, with adjacent standing space, all in a gallery which has access from the upper floor over entrance hall.
6. Height of the Council Chamber not to exceed 20 feet clear.
7. Artificial illumination—general, as well as individual (for writing tables).
8. Built-in air inlets and outlets for air-conditioning installation.
9. The shape of the room and the materials used must be such as to secure good acoustics.
10. The Council Chamber is first of all a working room for present-day activities. It must be representative, and this fact should be emphasized not by luxurious decorations but by the dignity of harmonious proportions and by a well considered contrast in the finishing materials.

JURY OF AWARD

WM. F. R. BALLARD
GORDON BUNSHAFT
CAMERON CLARK
H. PAGE CROSS
WILLIAM HAMBY
DON HATCH
WALTER H. KILHAM

CARL LANDEFELD
S. J. LASUSA
WM. MUSCHENHEIM
THOMAS O'MAHONEY
EDMUND PURVES
ARTHUR W. RICHARDSON

WALTER B. SANDERS
HENRY H. SAYLOR
R. DOULTON STOTT
KENNETH K. STOWELL
OTTO TEEGEN
LEONARD B. WAMNES
FREDERICK J. WOODBRIDGE

REPORT OF THE JURY

The submissions of this problem were very interesting, the result no doubt of a good program well written in its briefness and clarity. The requirements were clearly stated and although the Council Chamber itself was but a part of a larger unit, the Town Hall, the solution of these requirements was made possible without consideration of the elements comprising the rest of the building. This was an achievement by the author whose own opinion was stated in a letter sent to the Chairman of the Program Committee at the time this program was submitted:—"It has caused me some difficulty to make out this program, especially as I think it is not quite satisfactory to give students a program of this kind without showing them the whole building. This, however, would involve the work of the whole scheme for those who have to write the program. I tried to fit in at least a small part of the constructional work, as I hesitated to emphasize a decorative program without its technical under-construction. After my experiences, I think it is most necessary to make the students think in terms of constructional and material units, in order to come to that integration of form-technique which we all strive toward today.

In stating this problem the author called to the students' attention the essentials to be considered in the planning of a Council Chamber of our day, including due regard for artificial as well as day lighting, and air-conditioning. Despite the requirements listed many students apparently preferred to ignore some of them either because they did not fit in with their preconceived

idea of such a room or because they did not consider them essential, and usually to the detriment of their solution.

Particularly lacking in study were the requirements of the shape of the room and the materials used. Too many forced the scale and conceived what was to be a relatively small Hall as something monumental. In general the shapes were rectangular with the dais at the narrow end. A few tried a square shape, rather unsuccessfully, although as can be seen by the drawing submitted by H. C. Wells of Princeton University, a room of this shape has certain advantages, especially in allowing everyone to have a view of everyone else in the chamber.

Too many submissions failed to consider the matter of sight lines sufficiently, particularly for those seated in the balcony. It is reasonable to assume that the press and public usually seated in the balcony would be actively interested in seeing as well as hearing all that happens on the main floor, yet in too many instances even those seated in the front row of balcony unless they leaned over the rail would have been unable to see more than the officers seated on the dais. Such would be the case as shown on the drawings submitted by R. R. Rhodes of Pennsylvania State College. In the drawing submitted by R. Myers of the University of Illinois this condition is even worse. H. C. Wells and W. C. Wright of the University of Illinois take care of this detail by having but one row of seats in the balcony, but even here the people occupying them would have to lean over the rail

OTTO TEEGEN

to see everyone seated below. D. N. Checkley of the University of Illinois helps the situation a little by placing his balcony nearer to the main floor level. W. L. Shick of the University of Illinois solves this problem best by bringing the balcony practically to the floor level.

In general insufficient space was given to the spectators who, as stated above, should be considered to take an active part in the Council Chamber proceedings.

The seating arrangement for the members on the Council received much attention on the part of the jury. In many instances desks and chairs were placed helter skelter without regard for the shape of the room or the focal point, the Mayor's dais and background. W. C. Wright had an interesting and unusual arrangement, but it was criticized because the Council members although being able to see each other, looked directly into the light from the windows.

There were no difficulties in seating the Mayor and his officers and selectmen, and giving them a good view of all others in the Chamber. As would be expected this dais received prominence in its location, and was generally elevated. However, the background to this dais varied, some being so filled with decoration that no one, facing the dais, would have been able to concentrate on anything except the decoration. All of the drawings reproduced here kept this detail within reason although that shown on W. C. Wright's drawing might still be considered busy. Of all the subjects suggested for the treatment of the background, the idea of having a map of the city appealed to the jury, although the single shield shown on R. R. Rhodes drawing was dignified and significant.

The problem of lighting, daylight and artificial, proved to be a stumbling block for many. The program asked for provision against sunlight, and the solution to this was in the majority of cases venetian blinds, especially when large areas of such were shown. Some preferred small clerestory windows, which although perhaps emitting enough light gave the room a shut-in appearance. The jury was of the opinion that in a room of this size and character it would be preferable to be able to look outdoors. D. N. Checkley had a very pleasant arrangement of windows and controlled the sunlight by draperies. He carried the idea of draperies to include the background of the Mayor's dais, which on occasion would be effective.

The problem of daylight lighting was on the whole handled better than the artificial illumination. To light the room by units behind a large area of glass ceiling was common practice, but the difficulty of servicing these lights received criticism. To rebulb reflector lights which are accessible only by climbing a ladder twenty feet in height and by removing a glass ceiling panel

would result in expensive maintenance. Many submissions showed a skylight over the glass ceiling so light could be obtained from above during the day as well as from the side. In the case of W. C. Wright this would probably be necessary but in other cases where sufficient windows were shown at the side, a skylight would not be necessary. H. C. Wells of Princeton showed a novel approach to the lighting, one much more advanced than most, combining the architectural treatment for the emission of daylight with his artificial sources.

Air inlet and outlet grilles were shown on all drawings but the efficiency of the system because of the location of such grilles was often questioned. Some concealed these grilles in the structure so well that they were difficult to find, which achieved what every architect would prefer, but often ruins a good system of conditioning.

The requirement covering acoustics was usually met by a particular choice of materials. Indication and description of rugs, draperies and acoustic plaster ceilings suggested due consideration had been taken of the noise problem.

Some students spent much too much time on indicating materials to the detriment of a satisfactory study of proportion. On the other hand, a few of the rooms having wood panelled walls, thick carpeted floor and leather chairs were very handsome. Some of the color schemes however, were so bad the jury could only excuse them on the basis that everyone makes a mistake in the choice of color sooner or later, and that these students had apparently made it sooner. Horrible greens, magentas and mustard yellows must have been the result of either mistaken colors or color-blindness. This seems too bad for a bad color scheme often counted against an otherwise reasonable scheme.

Regarding the character, as stated before too many of the designs pretended to be more than a Council Chamber. They were made to resemble supreme court rooms or senate chambers, being cold, severe and too sedate. It is apparent from a study of the awards made by the jury that it preferred the more intimate character and surface materials that were sympathetic as well as dignified.

Construction details were invariably well worked out. On a whole the results of this problem were most gratifying.

The awards were distributed as follows:

2 First Mention Placed	78 No Award
6 First Mention	2 Hors Concours
61 Mention	

Total Submitted 149

A WEEK-END HOUSE

CLASS A NINE-HOUR SKETCH III—HOUSE BEAUTIFUL PRIZE

JUDGMENT OF MARCH 7, 1939

Two prizes will be awarded by the House Beautiful Magazine. The first prize \$50 and the second prize \$25.

A young couple in moderate circumstances, determined to get away from it all over week-ends and on their none too frequent vacations, have acquired a partially wooded lot on a fairly level plateau that is close to the water's edge of a lake.

They wish to put up a camp adequate for their needs,

yet inexpensive, which they can use in all seasons. They desire an ample living room that can on occasions be used to put up a couple of guests, a large open fireplace, and an adequate porch or terrace. They require only one bed or bunk room, sleeping two, a bath room with shower (no tub), and a kitchen—all arranged for a minimum of housekeeping bother. They will eat in the living room when they do not eat out-of-doors. Use of materials optional.

JURY OF AWARD

WILLIAM HAMBY
WILLIAM MUSCHENHEIM

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WALTER B. SANDERS

KENNETH K. STOWELL
OTTO TEEGEN
FREDERICK J. WOODBRIDGE

REPORT OF THE JURY

KENNETH K. STOWELL

The jury was happy to find a dozen or so good solutions of this problem, solutions that were interesting in their ideas, logical in plan, simple in construction, straightforward in architectural expression and attractive in presentation. However, the jury was disturbed to find so many drawings that showed a lack of logical attack on the problem and little evidence of careful budgeting of time so as to arrive at a creditable solution in the nine hours. It seemed to the jury that the men should realize the importance of a more methodical technique for sketch problems. The esquisse-esquisse has its counterpart in actual practice that may mean a commission gained or lost. A little more emphasis on thinking clearly and expressing ideas graphically in a short time under pressure would be extremely valuable in independent practice later on.

W. F. Shellman, Jr. University of Virginia (Mention—First Prize) Straightforward, simple in plan and construction. Good consideration of important aspects of the problem. Handling of bedroom fireplace, closet and entrance to living room, however, seem poorly thought out. Entrance from bedroom to living room unnecessary if small hall is provided to serve the three rooms. Added closet space and better treatment of fireplace end of living room are greatly to be desired. Too much of entrance living room wall devoted to glass.

R. D. Warren, Yale University (Mention—Second Prize) Structural aspects are much better thought through than the plan. However, basically, the disposi-

tion of space is commendable except as it serves the requirements of the problem less than adequately. Alterations to the kitchen would permit of an outdoor dining terrace and fireplace. Further study of bath and bedroom would make possible greater privacy of access for these rooms from living room. Folding porch roof ingenious, but requiring great care in achieving practical application.

A. C. Hudson, Georgia School of Technology (Mention): Serves the problem well in plan and construction, but shirks more commonplace requirements in regard to bedroom and bath. Rearrangement here would provide better closet space and general storage for vacation impedimenta. Increased cubage would be necessary, but justified by increased convenience. Further study would have led to simplification of heavy aspects of the design.

S. S. Granger, Park Ridge, Illinois (Mention): Capable handling of plan on two levels still leaves something to be desired so far as the problem is concerned. Fenestration in bunk room is not clear. Provision for outdoor dining is not well considered except on lower level, where facilities are obviously very informal. The design is simple though uninspired. The inclusion of a parapet, where access to the roof is not provided, is a weakness which more study might well have eliminated.

The awards were distributed as follows:

5 Mention 108 No Award
7 Half Mention

Total Submitted 120

MURAL ON A FAIR BUILDING FOR AN ASSOCIATION OF CERAMIC MANUFACTURERS

MURAL DECORATION PROBLEM III

JUDGMENT OF MARCH 27, 1939

An association of Ceramic Manufacturers is building an exhibit at a Fair. The interior of the building will feature the practical and utilitarian advantages of ceramics, while the exterior mural will be used to portray the historic importance and æsthetic possibilities of

their materials.

The mural to be designed is for the plaster wall surface as shown in the accompanying sketch. The mural may be three dimensional, montage, or flat. The media is left to the competitor's option.

JURY OF AWARD

LOUIS ALLEN ABRAMSON
PIERRE BOURDELLE

ALOIS FABRY, JR.
CALEB HORNPOSTEL

DOMENICO MORTELLITO
ANTON REFREGIER

REPORT OF THE JURY

CALEB HORNPOSTEL

In answering the problem of a mural for a ceramics building wherein the surface upon which the mural is applied is in direct relation to the building, the whole should be considered as one and not just a surface to paint upon. The jury was at a loss to find any one drawing which answered this problem plus that of designing a handsome mural. The jury selected six drawings in which some of these requirements were answered, and wherein an idea or the solution of the mural was in relation to the building, or a special use of the material was made, or an all-over pattern was used, or a montage was found.

The jury found the mural by E. L. Noffsinger of John Herron Art Institute, the best in answer to a mural tying up with an actual building. The colors were raw, but the central motif and the four figures showed good composition and interpretation of ceramics.

M. Johnstone of John Herron Art Institute, received the award of Second Mention because of the use of a montage conception and the tie-up by bands with the building, and as it was considered the best interpretation of this problem using a montage.

C. N. Jones, Jr., of Yale University used actual pottery color combinations as a basic idea for the mural and the jury felt that this warranted a Second Mention. The composition was a little confused and the four basic figures were a little too large in scale.

The mural design of R. Van Sickle of John Herron Art Institute, employed a mosaic as a basis of interpreting ceramics. It was the best of this type of solution

though unfortunately the relation of the mural to the building does not exist.

J. Hilton of Yale University used the wall as an actual piece of pottery and having created a pottery design upon it, was an idea deserving of a Second Mention. Unfortunately again as in the others, this mural has no relation to the building whatsoever because a piece of pottery usually has a continuous surface whereas a building has ninety degree breaks, other materials and volumes. Perhaps this could have been solved if the student had considered this mural as running from one end of the building to the other and construing the glass entrance as an open portico and not stopping his composition.

The jury considered the design of J. A. Grepp of John Herron Art Institute as the best mural using the history of ceramics as a basis. Unfortunately the composition while good within itself is bad in its position to the building.

In conclusion the jury felt that practically in all cases the students confined themselves to four exterior lines like a frame for a painting, but when this space was changed they seemed to try to adopt the same principles for a space enclosed by four lines to it without searching for an actual solution for the changed space in relation to architectural space, subject matter, medium and their inter-relation.

The awards were distributed as follows:

6 Second Mention	3 Half Mention
1 Mention	28 No Award
Total submitted 38	

AN INLAND SPA

THE WARREN PRIZE COMPETITION

JUDGMENT OF MARCH 28, 1939

Waters of a healing nature have recently been discovered in a region bordering on western Georgia and South Carolina. The two states have decided to build and equip a modern spa where patients may be treated in a manner similar to that prevailing at famous spas throughout Germany, at Saratoga, New York, and French Lick, Indiana.

The site selected is level, and wooded with groves of southern pine. It borders on a national highway. The property covers a large area, but the portion to be considered for this problem consists of only one thousand feet in width and twenty-four hundred feet in depth. One narrow side of the area borders the highway which runs east and west.

As the site is a few miles from the nearest town on the west, facilities for the complete operation of the spa must be provided. A hotel to be built on the site will take care of some of the patients, but the majority will stay in town during the period of the cure and come out to the spa for a few hours each day for treatment or recreation. Except for those employed in the hotel, most of the employees of the spa will come by car or bus from town.

The mineral waters are the spa's main asset. Besides being consumed on the premises, they will be bottled and shipped by truck and railroad. There is to be a spur from a nearby railroad which will handle excursion trains as well as freight and express.

The commission has decided that the buildings should be of brick or stone masonry construction or a combination of the two, somewhat in character with the old architecture of the district.

The necessary units required are as follows:

(Dimensions are given as indications of approximate sizes required.)

1. Administration Building and Drink Hall.

- a. Executive offices and business lobby.
- b. Accountants', cashiers' and business lobby.
- c. Commissioners' Board room.
- d. Drink Hall lobby 20' x 150'.
- e. Drink Hall 50' x 90'.

- (1) To be adequately supplied with sun and air.
- (2) To have provisions for serving mineral water.
- (3) To have ample toilet facilities.

2. Bath Houses. There are to be two.

- a. Central lobby 25' x 25' with control counter.
- b. Building to have two wings, for treatment of

both men and women, small toilet rooms with entry on each side.

- c. Attendants' room 10' x 12'.
- d. Four rooms for inhalation treatments 12' x 14'.
- e. Large Mecano therapy treatment room 30' x 40'.
- f. Superintendents' office 12' x 14'.
- g. Linen and Housekeeping storage rooms.
- h. 20 Bath rooms 11' x 11' with connecting toilets for each, for both men's and women's sections of building.
- i. 4 Suites of rest rooms with bath rooms, latter 11' x 11'.

3. Bottling Plant.

- a. Reception Room 20' x 30'.
- b. Bottling room 50' x 50', two storeys high, with observation balcony.
- c. Room for tanks for mixing several kinds of waters.
- d. Room for machinery, supplies, etc.
- e. Room for pumps for carbonated mineral water.
- f. Room for cases and shipping of bottled cases of mineral waters 30' x 90' and two levels, upper to hold empty cases, carried by conveyors.

4. Hotel—to be three storeys high.

- a. Usual lobbies, lounges, social rooms.
- b. Dining room 40' x 60'.
- c. Visitors' dining room.
- d. Bar and Grill room.
- e. Dining Terrace.
- f. Pantries, kitchen, receiving rooms, etc.
- g. 100 Rooms with baths.
- h. Corner suites of living rooms.

5. Recreation Center

a. Administration Building

- (1) Offices reception lobby 25' x 40', lavatories and toilets.
- (2) Lunch and soda bar 25' x 40'.

b. Bath House

- (1) Lobby 20' x 30' with cashiers' offices, stores, etc.
- (2) Lockers for 100 men and 100 women, including showers, toilets, etc.

c. Golf House

- (1) Main Lounge 20' x 30'.
- (2) Locker rooms for 40 men and 20 women, and toilets.
- (3) General Office and golf professional office on the first floor.
- (4) Caddies, repairs, etc., in basement.

d. Gymnasium

- (1) Two gymnasiums, each 40' x 60' with lockers, toilets, etc., to be arranged between gymnasiums. Latter to be arranged so as to have as much sun and air as possible.

e. Swimming Pool

- (1) To be 50' x 105'.
- (2) To have paved terraces and located in relation to other buildings. Bathers and public to be separated.
- (3) Pool circulating machinery, etc. to be located in the basement of Bath House.

JURY OF AWARD

DWIGHT JAMES BAUM
ARMISTEAD FITZHUGH
JOSEPH H. FREEDLANDER

6. Power House

- a. Central heating and lighting plant including pumping station for water system, also provision for sewage disposal.

7. Outdoor Amphitheatre and Band Shell in convenient location.

- a. Arranged to seat 1000 people.

8. Grounds arranged for handling crowds on special occasions, for walks through pine groves, golf club to be in relation to nine hole golf course starting on edge of property being considered in this problem.

A. M. GITHENS
JAMES OTIS POST

BORIS RIABOFF
OTTO TEEGEN
LESSING W. WILLIAMS

REPORT OF THE JURY

The program was well calculated, without being complex or baffling, to bring out the balance of a student's powers of analysis and design, the keenness of his appreciation of the interrelationships between the various considerations that produce a satisfying group plan. The jury had expected to select a large number of reasonably good solutions, from which it would be a struggle to pick the five awards. Their work was much too easy, and they have asked that their disappointment be expressed. There were so few drawings without serious faults, such widespread repetition of unnecessary weaknesses, as to point to a false approach to the process of group planning. The jury were unanimous in emphasizing the need of more serious study, before rushing into a tricky pattern on paper. Of the functionalism that demands only that a design work, trusting that æsthetic satisfaction will be the inevitable result of its working well, there was little trace, while aberrations were indulged in without detectable reason, distorted forms and arrangements used without thought of the arrangement when built. Some designers managed quite satisfactory plans for the individual buildings, but showed little realization of the interplay of one with another, or of the effect of the group as a whole. Others made interesting patterns with buildings which would have been expressionless and unpleasant in three dimensions. Since one generation of students must have more or less the same inborn powers of analysis and visualization as another, the inference is that ability has been deflected from its goal by a false approach. There is no escape from the necessity of first mastering the analysis of the practical elements, of studying each part in relation to every other part and to the whole, and then visualizing the plan as if actually

LESSING WHITFORD WILLIAMS

walking through it. A plan that fully solves a real problem always has originality, and of the kind that is respected.

Primarily it is people not wholly well who go to a spa, so that it is a form of sanitarium, a specialized country hospital. While the purely practical or mechanical arrangements must be as uncompromisingly correct as in any other hospital, it differs in offering more opportunity for the subtler æsthetic problems connected with cheerfulness, variety, openness, the view. Patrons range from full fledged invalids to those who are merely taking precautions, and to entirely healthy relatives of patients. Some stay for a long cure, others come for the day or part of it, and a certain number of tourists is attracted.

The hotel will house many people for whom quiet, when they want it, is imperative, but it must be capable of providing enough gaiety to keep the others happy. The baths must not be too tiring to reach, nor so obtrusive as to be a constant reminder of illness. Those who use the recreation centre are willing and able to go further; the sickest will not go there at all, and should not be made too vividly aware of the good time that more privileged persons are having there. The drinking hall is a gathering place for all but the bed-ridden, so should be easily reached from everywhere, as also the amphitheatre, which also requires thought of the sunlight. The bottling plant is an attraction everyone sees once, so must be conspicuous to the transients, while the power house may be hidden, although both are tied to the railroad.

Patrons arrive by motor, bus or train. Those for the hotel, with their baggage, constitute a separate group, suggesting a separate driveway, away from the crowded

and noisy main drive. Whether or not the terminals are grouped, a spa manager would probably regard as easily workable a scheme that brought together the patrons from all three sources—or perhaps with the hotel treated as a fourth source—into a common nodal point, from which they have a comprehensive view of the spa as a whole, so that the way to any section is plain. People like to find their way naturally, without asking questions, and a plan that allows the entire group to be seen is apt to be more impressive than buildings discovered one by one. The most obvious scheme is not necessarily the best, but it is well to check any other against it, point by point, remembering that on a level site over-irregular plans rarely look convincing.

The jury felt that it was the intention that the plan of each building be criticized in its smallest details, provided the arrangement of each seemed promising and practicable. The description served to give an idea of purpose and size so as to suggest suitable form and expression rather than to raise difficult planning problems. In fact, many plans showed the buildings in block, and it was rather reluctantly decided to consider them if the shape of the units indicated a possible plan. By contrast others planned the individual buildings much better than the group. The errors in scale were naturally mostly among the block plans.

The landscape treatment sureness and suavity were less expected, but it should not be too much to ask that a student look about him enough to think in terms of rows of trees and strips of grass rather than spots on paper. The coarsely outlined amoeba-like clouds scattered haphazard over the sheet caused the jury real distress, as actually preventing the proper study of tree masses to produce an effect. Among the more thoughtless tricks were paved walks that came to an abrupt end in the middle of a great rectangle of lawn, merely because they seemed to dress up the "mosaic." No one has made a partly filled parking space look monumental, yet they occurred in the most prominent places, even carefully balanced either side the main axis. Weakness was almost invariably shown at junctions and at crossings of axes, and in making lines of trees across plazas fight the buildings rather than frame them. It would help if instead of studying plans of older projects, the student tried making his own sketch plans from actual examples of photographs of successful formal planting. In the South large paved areas are, of course, insupportable, and in general, "citified" landscaping would be out of place in the site described; while the requirement of respecting the character of the older local architecture was an appeal for steadiness and simple grace rather than the type of plan suitable for a World's Fair.

The first prize drawing, by J. W. Fitzgibbon, University of Pennsylvania, was simple, straightforward, and not only eminently workable, but likely to produce a handsome group. The hotel has its separate entrance, was at a sufficient distance without being loose. The Drink Hall was on the main axis, the very direct approach framed by the two bath houses. The recreation centre was happily conceived, and the placing of the amphitheatre, hidden in trees, pleased everyone. A view was suggested from every building from which a view would be appreciated. The bottling plant was where it should be, and attention diverted from the power plant without its being too far from the centre. The individual structures were diversified and expressively planned in themselves. The central plaza ought to be grass.

Second prize was awarded to J. L. Morrison of Georgia School of Technology, for an open, cheerful informal plan that also made good use of the view, with well shaped buildings well related. The bottling plant was "the wrong side of the railroad tracks"—literally—and might have been exchanged for the power plant. Parking space was small, but could have been increased without spoiling the plan. Only the compactness of the group saved the baths from being too far from the hotel.

In third place, B. A. Brunetti, University of Illinois, had a more loosely organized plan, but tied together with colonnades that might be very welcome, with once more a good recreation group. The station was far from the trains, and the railroad itself very much in the way.

The plan of E. H. Burgener, Pennsylvania State College, placed fourth, would have been happier had the scale been more accurate. Then the hotel would have been freed from the bath houses that now crowd it. The handling of circulation was well thought out, unless for the station. The relationship of the plan to the larger scheme for the whole property had charm. The disturbance caused by the unnecessarily large lettering was deplored.

M. S. Kermacy of the University of Pennsylvania was placed fifth with a formal treatment not unlike the first prize in general conception. The drink hall group was particularly developed. The bottling plant was too much hidden, the power plant much too conspicuous, while the placing of the amphitheatre was not happy, and the treatment of the junction of the various means of access with the central approach very disappointing.

The awards were distributed as follows:

5 Placed in order of Merit	77 No Award
Total Submitted 82	

A LOGGIA AGAINST A GARDEN WALL

CLASS C PROBLEM III

JUDGMENT OF MARCH 28, 1939

The highest terrace of a magnificent hillside garden of a private residence enjoys an unrivalled view. A loggia will be built against the wall which encloses the garden and separates it from that part of the terrace away from the view. It will serve as a shelter from occasional strong winds and burning sun, and as a vantage-point from which to look out over the garden toward the view.

The floor of the loggia may be slightly raised above the level of the terrace, but the height of the structure from terrace grade to topmost member of the cornice may not exceed 15 feet, the height of the garden wall. In plan the loggia will not exceed 45 feet in length,

exclusive of steps; it may be of any desired width. The form and width of the terrace may be designed to conform with the shape of the loggia.

The house, which is on a lower level than the terrace, is of cut stone and is designed in a late Renaissance style. The loggia must conform with it in material and spirit of design. A classical order must be used, sanctioned by precedent in well-known buildings of the Renaissance or of Classical Antiquity. Seats, fountains and other decorative motifs may be used to complete the composition.

JURY OF AWARD

DONALD A. FLETCHER
FRANK J. FORSTER
JOSEPH H. MC GUIRE
THEODORE R. NELSON

ROBERT B. O'CONNOR
L. ANDREW REINHARD
MORRIS B. SANDERS

OTTO TEEGEN
GEORGE R. THOMPSON
MARCEL VILLANUEVA
LOUIS A. WALSH

REPORT OF THE JURY

ROBERT B. O'CONNOR

Single problems do not always bring out the best solutions, and the present case is very much in point. In essentials this was a very commonplace problem, demanding the use of a Classical order. But nothing is more mistaken than to assume that because a thing is commonplace it therefore lacks significance. Unfortunately the drawings gave ample evidence that this point of view was prevalent.

The jury realized that the program did not present any thrilling challenge. It realized further that the Classical orders are in many circles considered "démodé." Even viewed from the simplest aspect, however, as an exercise in drawing, the results were mediocre. When looked at from the point of view of the educational growth of the students, they were pretty discouraging. The jury, I think, were unanimous in the feeling that with very few exceptions the instructors had failed to evoke in their men any of the fundamental elements which are essential to creative architectural development. There was an almost complete lack of certain qualities which transcend style, such as feeling for materials, proportion, ability to "see" architecture as evidenced by ability to delineate it, simplicity, and finally, and perhaps most difficult, a sense of scale. It is just the lack of these things which makes the occurrence of distinguished modern design so rare, and in the opinion of the jury any problem, even though it be of a subject or style utterly distasteful to an individual student, must

serve the development in him of these continuing qualities if any sound progress in architecture is to be made.

Three drawings only were considered to have attained a rating of First Mention Placed. The problem of D. R. Johnstone of the University of Illinois was one of the few which indicated a sense of scale. It was also distinctive for its effort to tie the design of the loggia into a clearly visualized landscape setting. The iron railing was not considered altogether successful. Some optimism may have been indicated also in the student's belief that the capitals of the columns were "sanctioned by precedent in well known buildings of the Renaissance or of Classical Antiquity." However, there was definite evidence both of thought and research in this problem.

The submission of Q. R. Fuller, also of the University of Illinois, was one of the most pleasant in proportions and rendering of those submitted. There was, however, felt to be some lack of scale in the general design and particularly as between the archivolt and the order. The landscaping was also studied in relation to the loggia, and altogether was considered a commendable submission.

The third drawing to receive First Mention Placed was that of F. M. Harrington, Jr. of Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College. There was some discussion by the jury as to whether this might properly be considered to harmonize with a nearby residence in late Renaissance style. In view of the fresh approach to the

use of a Classical order, however, the jury finally decided that leeway on this point was reasonable, especially if it were assumed that this might be designed to harmonize with one of the Greek revival houses of the very late Renaissance in England, following the publication of Stuart and Revett's monumental work. The plan of the loggia had obviously received little consideration and the landscaping almost none. The one essential

quality which this drawing possessed more than any of the others, however, was freshness of approach and a certain charm in the use of a Classical order.

The awards were distributed as follows:

3 First Mention Placed	40 Half Mention
4 First Mention	17 No Award
19 Mention	2 Hors Concours
Total Submitted 85	

REPORTS OF JUDGMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

CLASS A PROBLEM III

A SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

AWARDS

94 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:

Second Medal: G. W. Edwards
Mention: R. L. Thomssen
No Award: 3

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:

No Award: 7

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.:

Mention: E. A. Moulthrop
No Award: 5

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:

No Award: 3

ATELIER GNERRE, NEW YORK CITY:

No Award: 1

JOHN HUNTINGTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE:

No Award: 1

MIAMI UNIVERSITY:

No Award: 1

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:

Mention: J. F. Castagna, V. Cerreta, W. H. Olpp, F. Schuhmacher, V. W. Seebach
No Award: 3

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:

Mention: E. W. Dykes
No Award: 2

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE:

First Medal: C. D. Kremer
Second Medal: E. H. Burgener, M. Minnich
No Award: 3

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:

Second Medal: W. C. Renwick, C. H. Philips
Mention: W. O. Cain, G. A. Downs, E. W. Koerber, R. B. Romberger
No Award: 2

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:

First Medal: P. Campagna, L. L. Smith
Second Medal: C. R. Blum, G. F. Schreiber, Jr., E. W. Smith
Mention: B. A. Brunetti, T. Berger, E. R. DeZurko, G. A. Galaway, F. W. Horn, A. Kouzmanoff, A. H. Nemoede, D. Nacht, C. M. Pulley, R. W. Sloan, L. J. Soucek, R. A. Strauch, E. Y. Wing, F. C. Williams
No Award: 3

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:

No Award: 3

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:

Mention: P. H. Harris, K. I. Hibner, L. L. Long
No Award: 2

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:

No Award: 6

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA:

No Award: 3

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY:

Mention: S. Sallee, L. Papin, H. A. Dickman
No Award: 2

UNAFFILIATED:

PARK RIDGE, ILLINOIS:

No Award: 1

CLASS B PROBLEM III

A COUNCIL CHAMBER

AWARDS

149 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:

Mention: J. C. Armstrong, Jr., R. B. Huey, B. M. Jackman, H. M. Neilson, W. A. Pfouts, G. C. Pierce

No Award: 3

Hors Concours: C. R. Nicosia

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:

Mention: S. L. Chaconas, E. L. A. Daly

No Award: 9

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W. R. U.:

Mention: J. O. Hillshafer

No Award: 7

ATELIER DENVER:

No Award: 1

DREXEL INSTITUTE ATELIER, PHILADELPHIA:

Mention: C. Estelle, Jr., C. J. Mitchell

No Award: 2

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:

Mention: J. B. Addy, M. Borges, Jr., W. H. Barnett

No Award: 6

ATELIER GNERRE, NEW YORK CITY:

No Award: 3

JOHN HUNTINGTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE:

No Award: 2

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:

No Award: 1

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE:

No Award: 10

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:

Mention: C. G. Andrews, K. Cole, Jr., B. Russell, R. Walker, S. M. Wheeler

No Award: 2

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE:

First Mention: R. R. Rhodes

Mention: C. Bicksler, R. G. Booth, F. M. Eby, C. W. Ernst, Jr., D. A. Gilbert, W. F. Jones, J. E. Stewart, J. R. Suydam, J. L. Thorne

No Award: 6

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:

First Mention: H. C. Wells

Mention: W. K. Elliot

Hors Concours: H. C. Momen

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:

First Mention Placed: D. M. Checkley, R. Myers

First Mention: W. L. Shick, W. C. Wright, M. Gragg

Mention: W. Awsumb, C. M. Bradley, W. R. Buckley, L. N. Francescon, D. I. Greib, A. F. Hendler, S. Horn, J. Hollabaugh, D. Honn, R. A. Jorgensen, R. H. Lesser, F. D. Miles, P. S. Romigh, E. R. Smeallie, L. W. Schwall, R. W. Shield, C. P. Stewart, C. W. Sanders

No Award: 6

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY:

Mention: T. S. Ruth

No Award: 3

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA:

No Award: 1

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:

Mention: F. W. Binckley, P. F. Jeffries, J. Knight

No Award: 3

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:

First Mention: R. M. Schoenbrod

Mention: R. L. Ackoff, H. R. Bloom, C. J. Brinton, III, R. C. Bruckner, D. H. Cauffman, W. W. Eshbach, R. Hansen, R. A. Ibarguen, J. C. Tighe, A. B. White

No Award: 3

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA:

No Award: 9

UNAFFILIATED:

PARK RIDGE, ILLINOIS:

No Award: 1

CLASS A NINE-HOUR SKETCH III—HOUSE BEAUTIFUL PRIZE

A WEEK-END HOUSE

AWARDS

120 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:

Mention: E. O. Zabel

Half Mention: J. E. Dundin

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.:

Half Mention: E. A. Moulthrop

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:

Mention: A. C. Hudson

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:

Half Mention: S. R. Joseph

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:

Half Mention: W. O. Cain, C. H. Philips

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:

Half Mention: J. W. Fitzgibbon, D. A. Wallace

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA:

Mention and 1st Prize: W. F. Shellman, Jr.

YALE UNIVERSITY:

Mention and 2nd Prize: R. O. Warren

UNAFFILIATED:

PARK RIDGE, ILLINOIS:

Mention: S. S. Granger

DEPARTMENT OF MURAL DECORATION

MURAL DECORATION PROBLEM III

MURAL ON A FAIR BUILDING FOR AN ASSOCIATION
OF CERAMIC MANUFACTURERS

AWARDS

38 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

BEAUX ARTS ATELIER:
Half Mention: I. Pettet
No Award: 1

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ART:
Mention: A. Thiel
No Award: 2

JOHN HERRON ART INSTITUTE:
Second Mention: J. A. Grepp, M. Johnston, R. Van
Sickle, E. L. Noffsinger

Half Mention: J. Rhoads
No Award: 6
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:
Half Mention: J. Musacchia
YALE UNIVERSITY:
Second Mention: J. Hilton, C. N. Jones, Jr.
No Award: 18
UNAFFILIATED:
WINDSOR, CONN.:
No Award: 1

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

THE WARREN PRIZE COMPETITION

AN INLAND SPA

AWARDS

82 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:
Second Prize: J. L. Morrison

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE:
Placed Fourth: E. H. Burgener

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:
Placed Third: B. A. Brunetti
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:
First Prize: J. W. Fitzgibbon
Placed Fifth: M. S. Kermacy

CLASS C PROBLEM III

A LOGGIA AGAINST A GARDEN WALL

AWARDS

85 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:
Hors Concours: A. Higuera, Jr.
CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.:
Half Mention: H. B. Cain, R. C. Calahan, R. D. Harley, J. J. Scheetz
ATELIER DENVER:
Mention: C. J. Betts, K. R. Fuller
GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:
Mention: R. W. Gibeling, S. T. Hurst, Jr., W. C. Thomson
Half Mention: J. H. Humphrey, Jr., S. G. Miller, J. W. Morgan, J. J. Pollard, P. C. Rhyne, Jr.
No Award: 5
ATELIER GNERRE, NEW YORK CITY:
Mention: G. A. Morri
JOHN HUNTINGTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE:
Mention: F. L. Willis
Half Mention: B. Deutchman, A. R. Hinten, D. G. Fridenstine, H. T. Kahoe
JOHN TARLETON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE:
Half Mention: W. Urban
No Award: 1
OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:
First Mention Placed: F. M. Harrington, Jr.
Mention: F. Pojezny, Jr.
Half Mention: D. Biggs, B. J. Bruce, Jr., G. Kraus, W. H. Walton
No Award: 4

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:
First Mention Placed: Q. R. Fuller, D. R. Johnston
First Mention: A. Braviak, S. G. Paulsen, J. L. Wright
Mention: J. Barnes, K. W. Brooks, G. Deuth, R. Ditzgen, G. C. Emert, V. Esh, R. E. Howe, G. P. Molitor, J. F. Peloza, R. F. Wolfley
Half Mention: H. V. Allen, G. S. Flagler, W. Galowitch, R. J. Gatewood, T. Hart, R. P. Hooton, M. D. Piersol, C. W. Phillips, B. R. Quick, H. M. Simpson, M. J. Tapscott, R. Tomczak
No Award: 2
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:
Half Mention: R. T. Whalen
Hors Concours: D. F. Haley
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:
Mention: P. M. Conkle
Half Mention: C. R. Dyer, H. A. Hudson, Jr., H. W. Scruggs, R. J. Tappan, O. S. Witt
No Award: 4
ATELIER WINSLOW, LOS ANGELES:
Half Mention: G. J. Riha, G. Webb
No Award: 1
UNAFFILIATED:
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA:
First Mention: K. E. Bryant
NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY:
Half Mention: L. T. Kabis, J. T. Slavin



A SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

FIRST MEDAL—L. L. SMITH

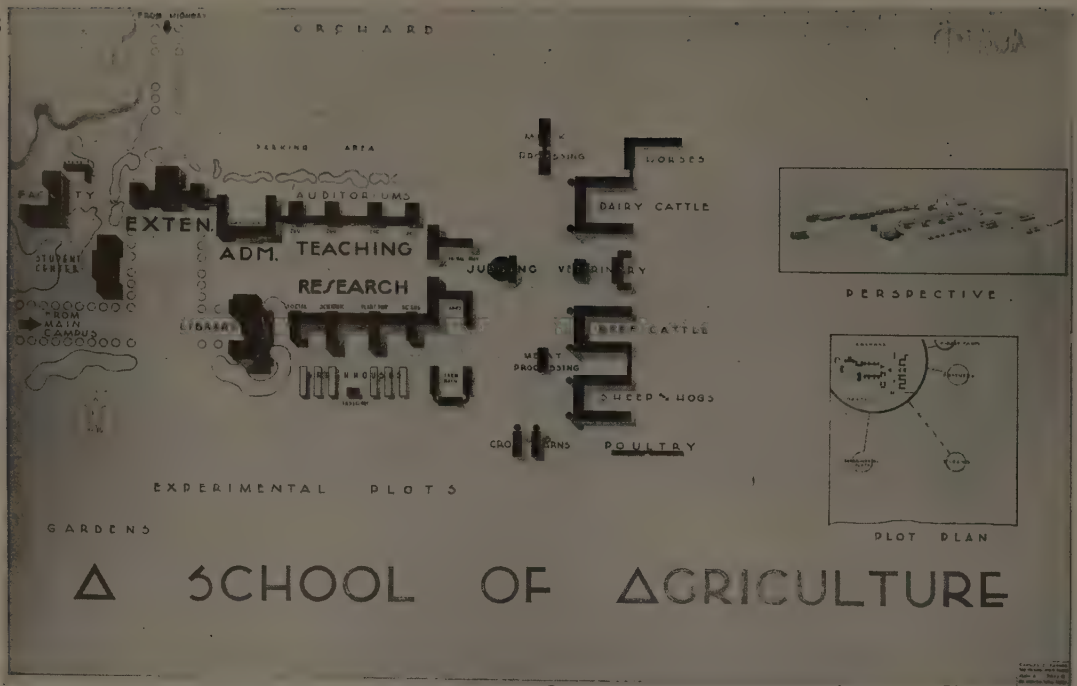


A SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

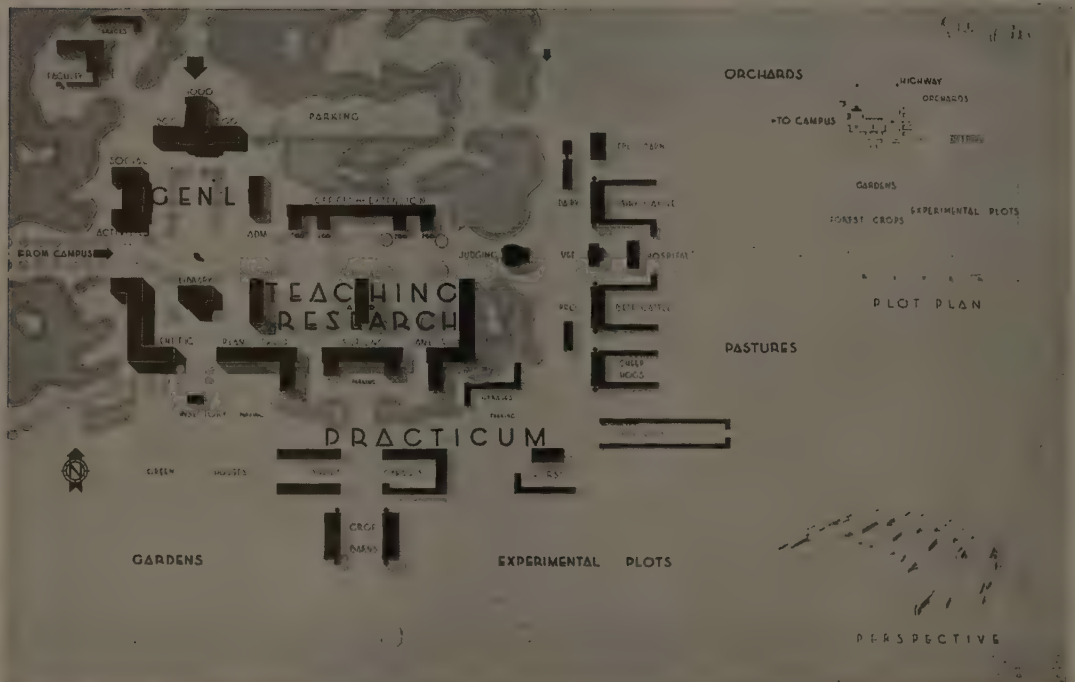
FIRST MEDAL—P. CAMPAGNA

CLASS A PROBLEM III—A SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

MARCH . 1939



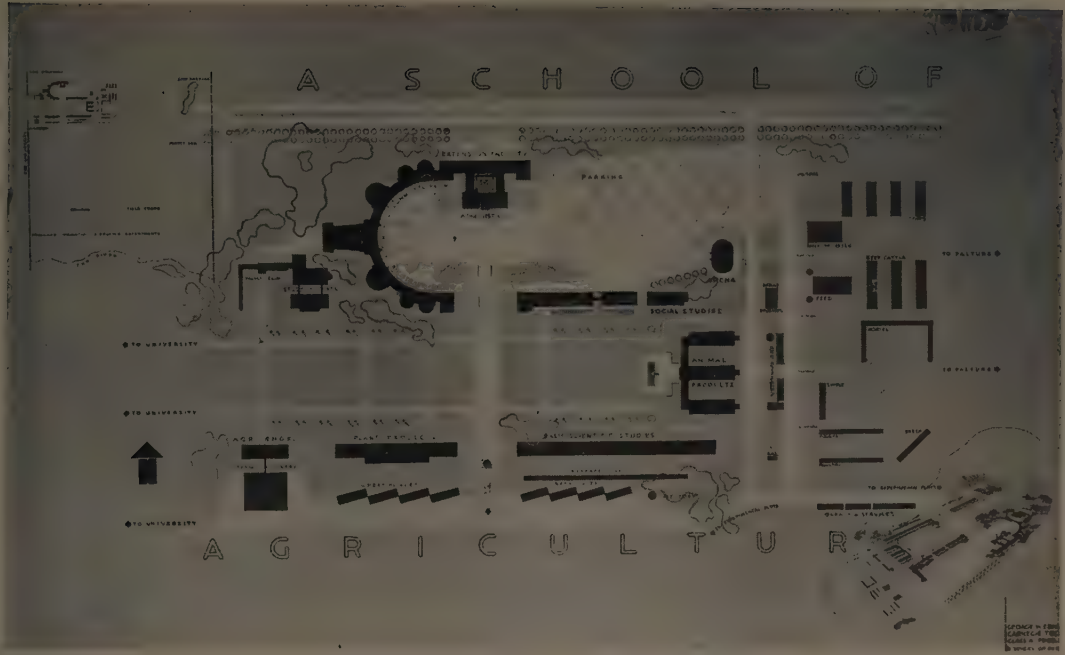
FIRST MEDAL—C. D. KREMER



SECOND MEDAL—E. H. BURGNER

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MARCH • 1939



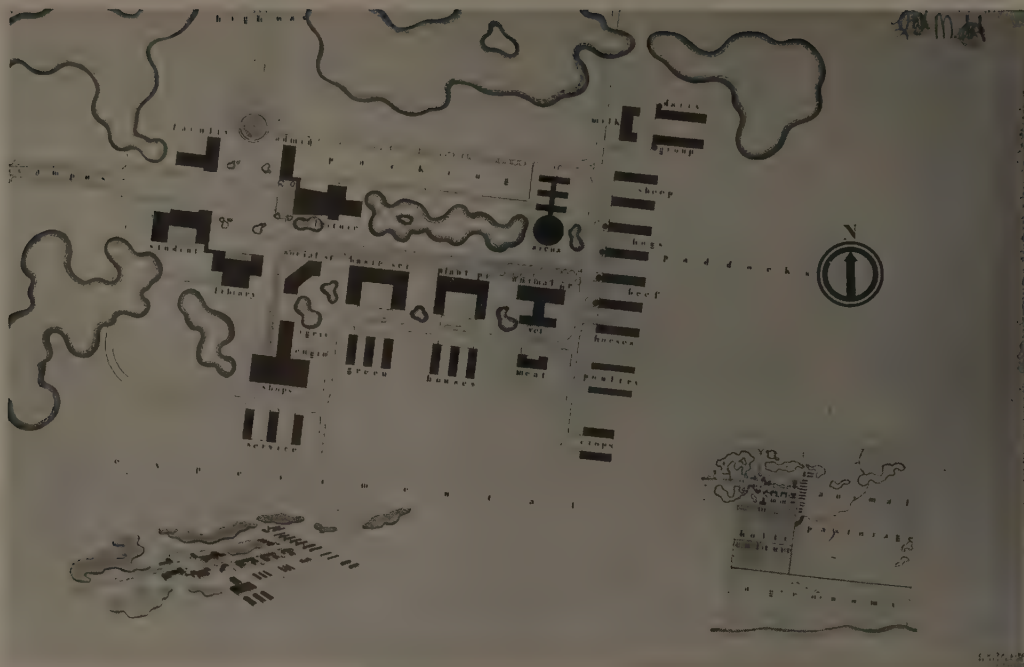
SECOND MEDAL—G. W. EDWARDS



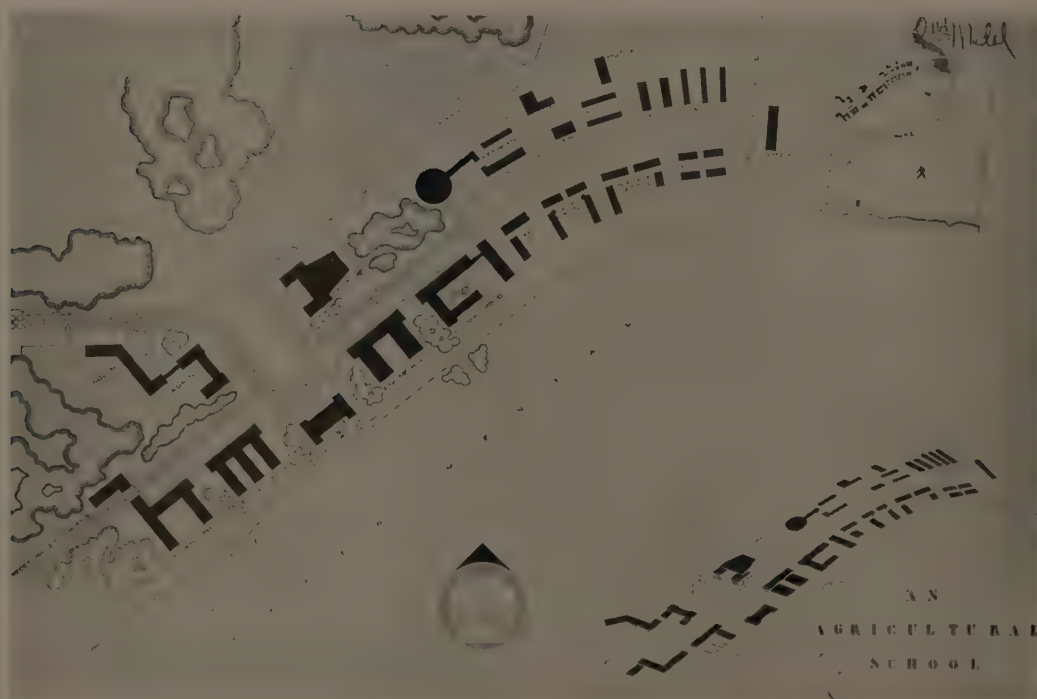
SECOND MEDAL—M. MINNICH

CLASS A PROBLEM III—A SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

MARCH . 1939



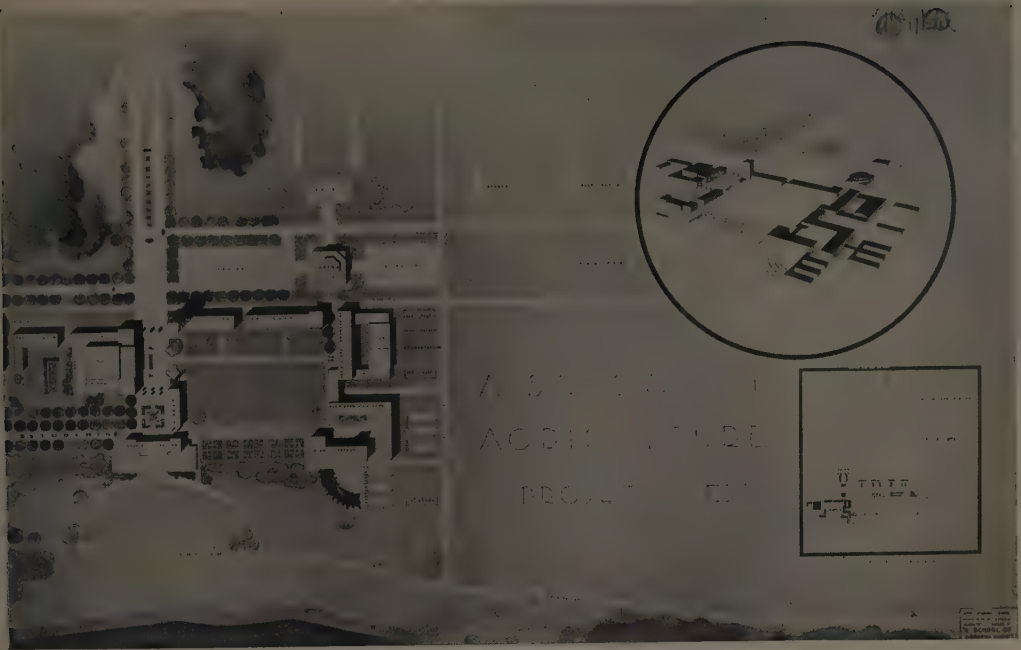
SECOND MEDAL—C. H. PHILIPS



SECOND MEDAL—W. C. RENWICK

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SECOND MEDAL—E. W. SMITH

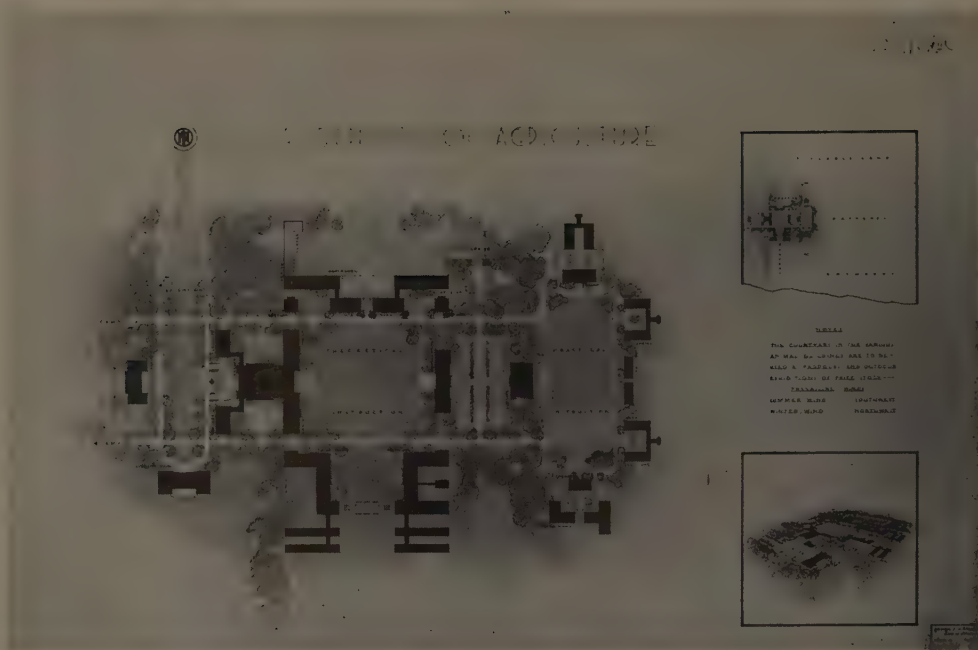


SECOND MEDAL—C. R. BLUM

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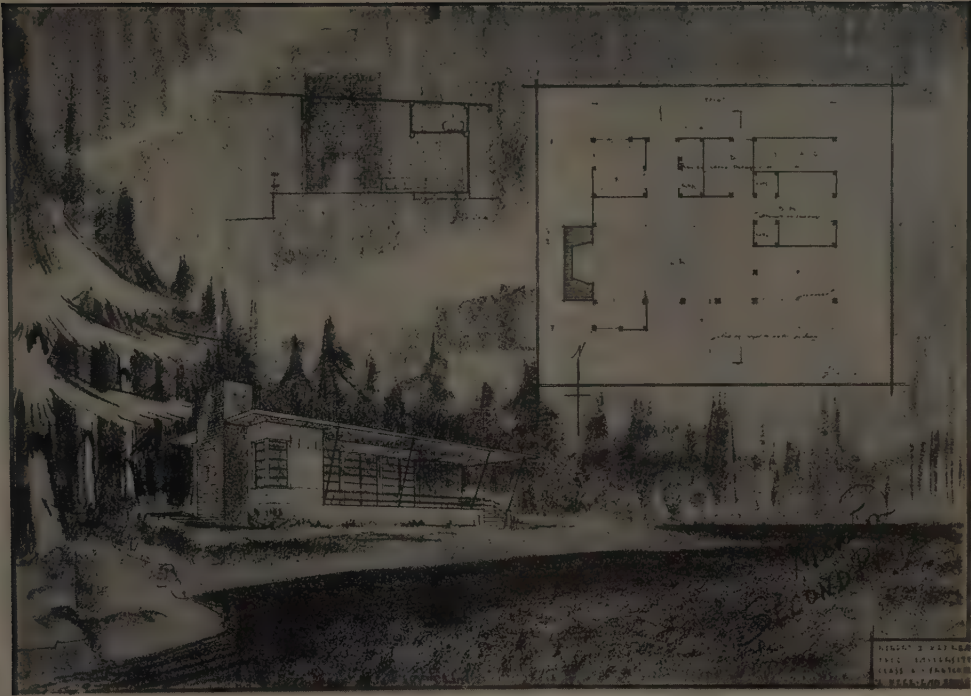
SECOND MEDAL—G. F. SCHREIBER, JR.

CLASS A PROBLEM III—A SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

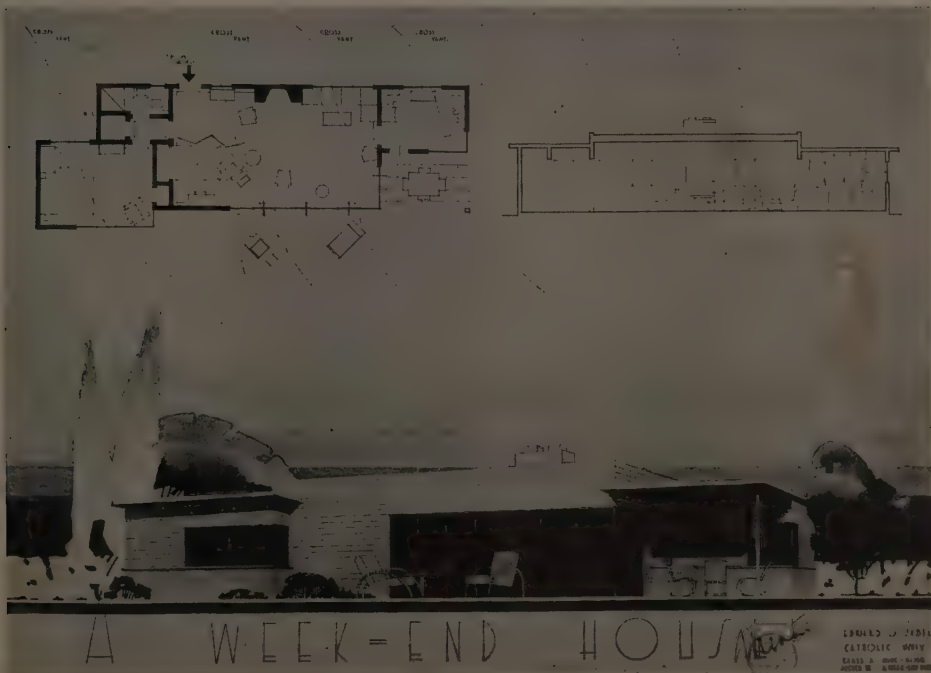


HOUSE BEAUTIFUL—FIRST PRIZE
MENTION—W. F. SHELLMAN, JR.
CLASS A NINE-HOUR SKETCH III—A WEEK-END HOUSE

MARCH • 1939

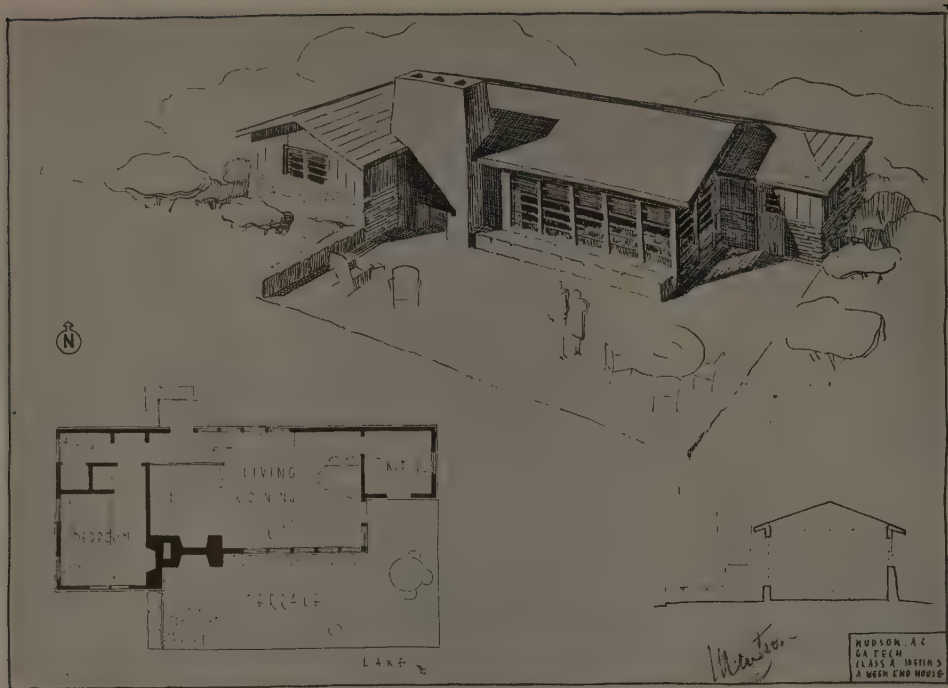


HOUSE BEAUTIFUL—SECOND PRIZE
MENTION—R. D. WARREN

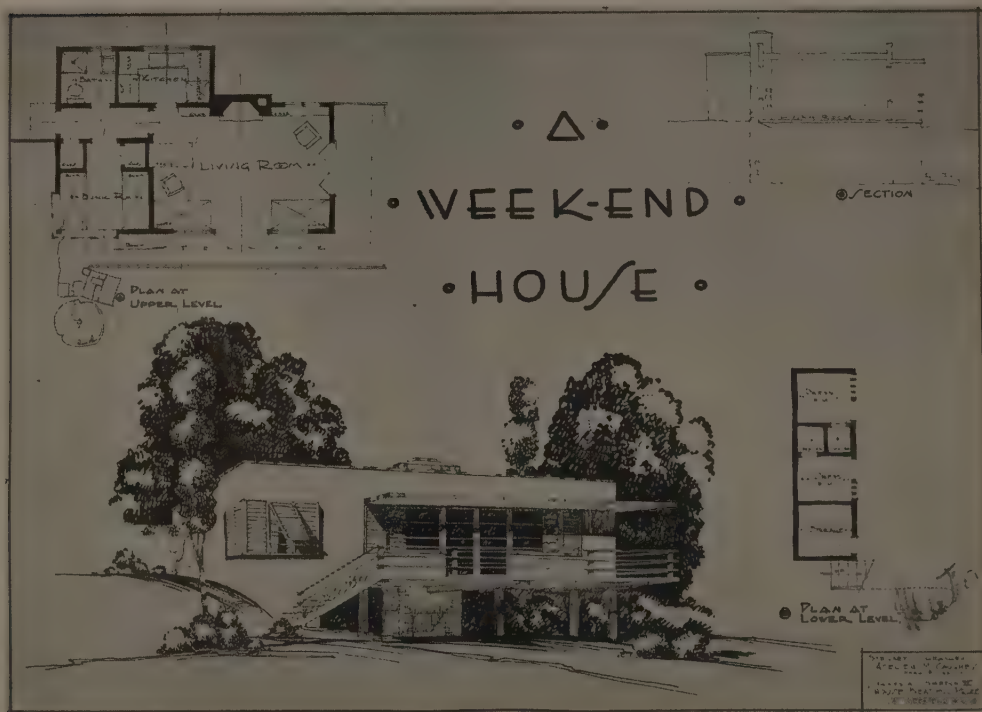


A WEEK-END HOUSE
MENTION—E. O. ZABEL
CLASS A NINE-HOUR SKETCH III—A WEEK-END HOUSE

MARCH . 1939



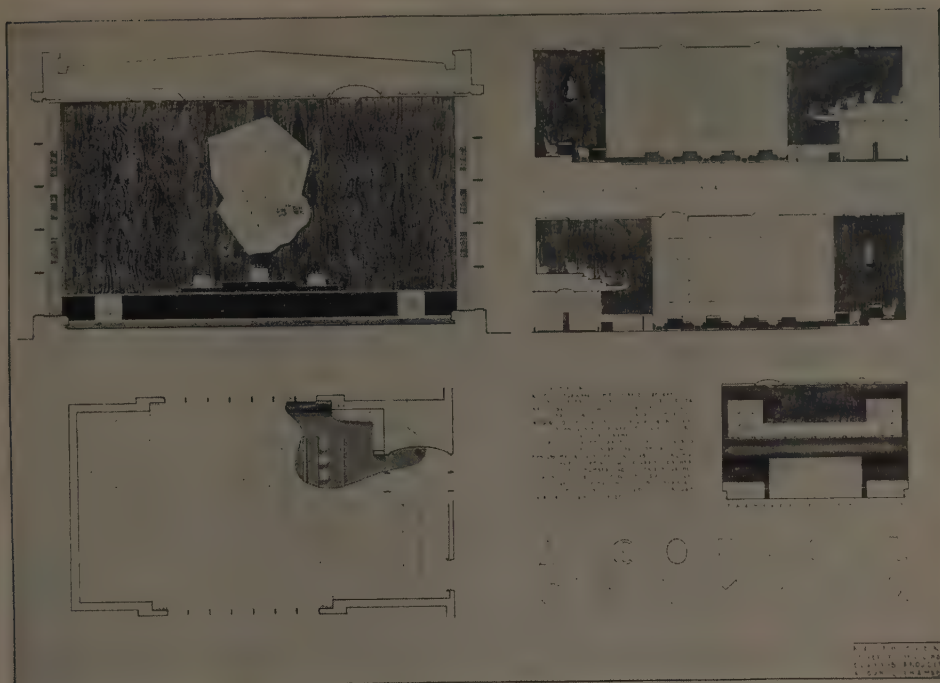
MENTION—A. C. HUDSON



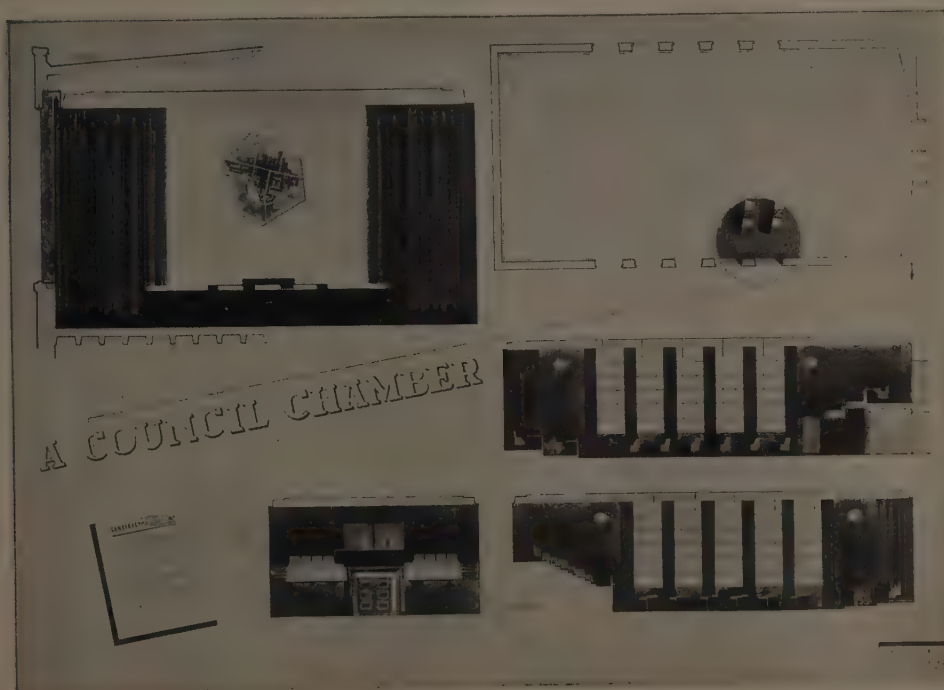
MENTION—S. S. GRANGER

CLASS A NINE-HOUR SKETCH III—A WEEK-END HOUSE

MARCH • 1939

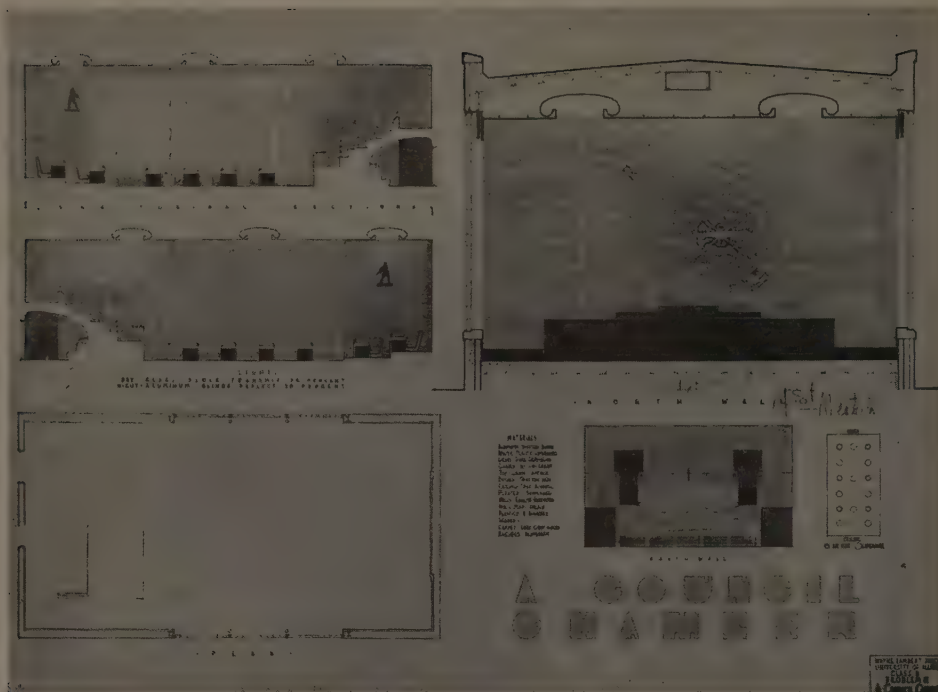


FIRST MENTION PLACED—R. MYERS

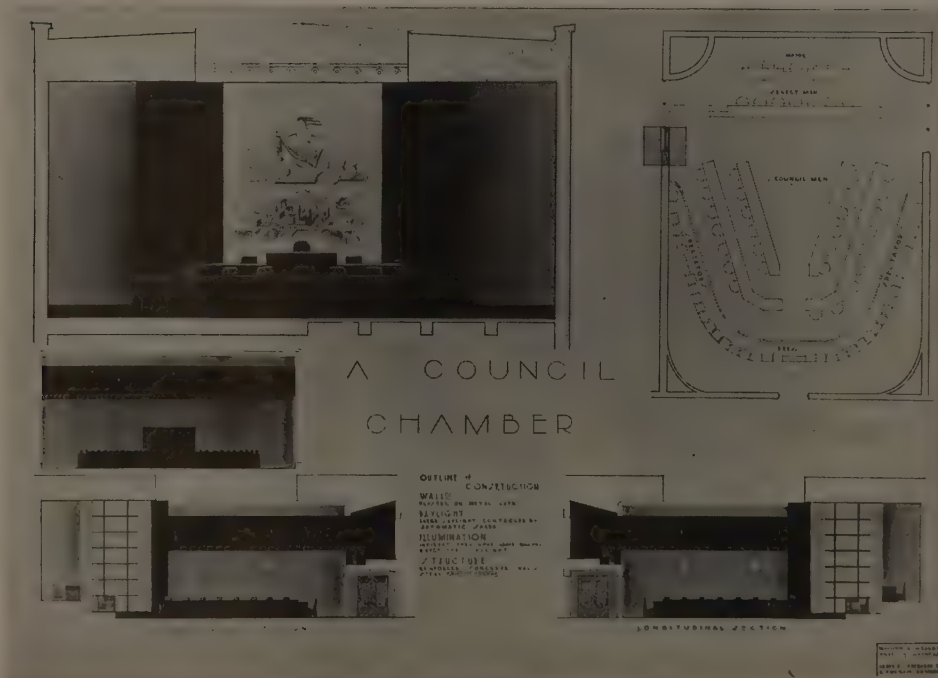


FIRST MENTION PLACED—D. N. CHECKLEY
CLASS B PROBLEM III—A COUNCIL CHAMBER

MARCH . 1939



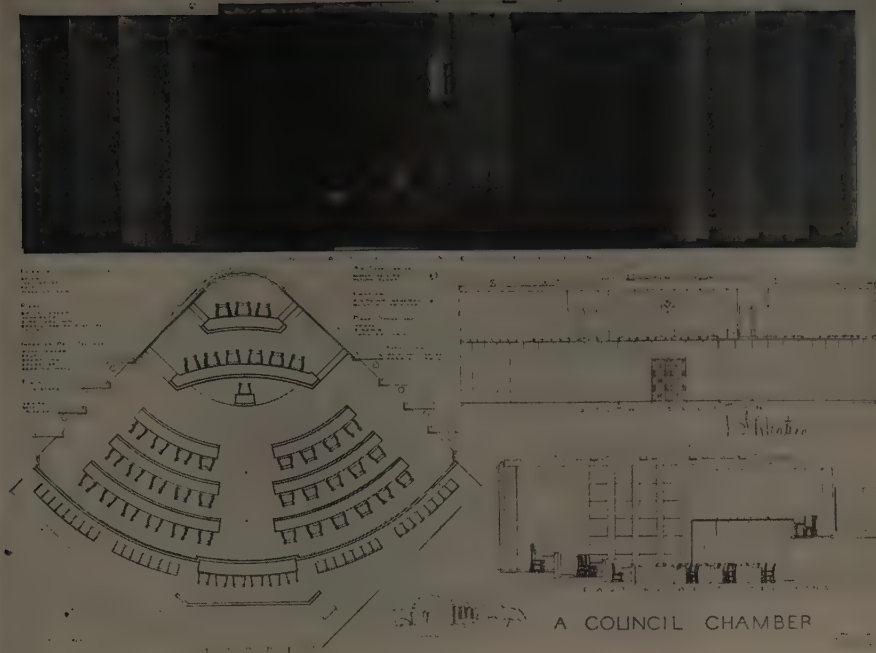
FIRST MENTION—W. L. SHICK



FIRST MENTION—W. C. WRIGHT

CLASS B PROBLEM III—A COUNCIL CHAMBER

MARCH . 1939



FIRST MENTION—H. C. WELLS



FIRST MENTION—R. R. RHODES

CLASS B PROBLEM III—A COUNCIL CHAMBER

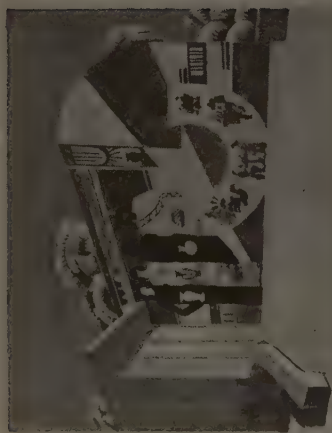
MARCH . 1939



MURAL ON A FAIR BUILDING FOR CERAMICS.

JOHN A. GREPP
1000 N. 10th St.
St. Paul, Minn.
1939

SECOND MENTION—J. A. GREPP



SECOND MENTION—C. N. JONES, JR.

MURAL DECORATION PROGRAM III—MURAL ON A FAIR BUILDING FOR
AN ASSOCIATION OF CERAMIC MANUFACTURERS

MARCH • 1939

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FIRST MENTION PLACED—Q. R. FULLER



FIRST MENTION PLACED—D. R. JOHNSTON

CLASS C PROBLEM III—A LOGGIA AGAINST A GARDEN WALL

MARCH . 1939



FIRST PRIZE—J. W. FITZGIBBON

THE WARREN PRIZE COMPETITION—AN INLAND SPA



FIRST MENTION PLACED—F. M. HARRINGTON, JR.

CLASS C PROBLEM III—A LOGGIA AGAINST A GARDEN WALL

MARCH . 1939



FOURTH PLACE—E. H. BURGNER



FIFTH PLACE—M. S. KERMACY

THE WARREN PRIZE COMPETITION—AN INLAND SPA

MARCH . 1939